

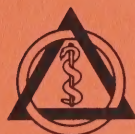


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REPORT:

FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

December 1971



RAPPORT:

LA FLUORATION AU CANADA

Décembre 1971

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Section de la fluoration
Bureau de renseignements au public
Association Dentaire Canadienne
234, rue St-George
Toronto 180, Ontario

FLUORIDATION IN CANADA, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971

FOREWORD

When 1971 ended, the fluoride content of 363 fluoride-deficient water systems had been adjusted to the optimal level recommended to protect dental health. These systems supply 464 communities and serve nearly 7.5 million people. An additional 0.2 million have access to drinking water where adequate fluoride occurs naturally. This makes a total of 7.7 million Canadians - 35% of the population or 45% of those on piped water supplies - having this protection.

During the past five years 2.5 million people were added to the fluoridation lists, while Canada's population increased by 1.7 million. But this solid advance is somewhat hidden when compared to the increase of 3½ million in total population served by piped water supplies (fluoridated or not) during the same period. Engineering progress has thus presented a rapidly advancing target for possible fluoridation.

Among provinces and territories, Manitoba is the leader in percentage of possible fluoridation in effect, with 88%, followed by Northwest Territories with 77% and Ontario with 72%. Ontario and Quebec account for the bulk of 1971 population additions of 322,164.

Acceptance of fluoridation in this country is not progressing fast enough according to Doctor Louis Bernier, 1971-72 CDA President. "Fluorides have long been recognized by all national and international health care organizations as capable of 'hardening' and imparting a lasting quality to the teeth, thus rendering them more resistant to decay. I therefore want to state categorically that this nation will be burdened with unnecessarily inflated dental care needs until all public water systems are fluoridated."

Here is how fluoridation stands after 26½ years of successful experience in Canada:

<u>Percentages of total population</u>			<u>Percentages of possible fluoridation</u>
<u>100%</u>	21.7 million	= total population of Canada	-
22%	4.7 "	are not on piped water supplies	-
<u>78%</u>	17.0 "	= total on piped water supplies	100%
35%	7.7 "	have fluoridated water supplies	45%
43%	9.3 "	could have but don't	55%

Fluoridation Section
Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association

AVANT-PROPOS

A la fin de l'année 1971, le taux de fluorures de 363 systèmes de distribution d'eau de consommation déficiente en fluorures avait été ajusté au taux optimum recommandé pour une protection maximale de la santé dentaire. Ces réseaux de distribution desservent 464 municipalités dont la population totale est de 7.5 millions de personnes. De plus, 0.2 million de personnes bénéficient d'une eau de consommation fluorée naturellement au taux recommandé. Donc 7.7 millions de Canadiens - 35% de la population totale ou 45% des citoyens desservis par un système de distribution d'eau de boisson - sont protégés par la fluoration.

Au cours des cinq dernières années, 2.5 millions de personnes ont joint les rangs de la population desservie par la fluoration tandis que la population du Canada augmentait de 1.7 million. Mais ce gain appréciable est moindre que l'augmentation de 3.5 millions de personnes qui ont été desservies par de nouveaux réseaux de distribution d'eau pour la même période. La prolifération des usines de filtration donne la possibilité d'étendre la fluoration.

Parmi les provinces et les territoires du Canada, le Manitoba vient en tête dans le pourcentage de population apte à bénéficier de la fluoration avec 88%, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest suivent avec 77%. L'Ontario et le Québec ont eu la plus forte augmentation en 1971, avec 322,164 personnes additionnelles.

L'expansion volontaire de la fluoration ne progresse pas assez rapidement dans notre pays selon le Docteur Louis Bernier, président de l'A.D.C. en 1971-1972. "Depuis longtemps les organisations nationales et internationales de santé ont reconnu que les fluorures 'durcissent' l'émail des dents et leur donnent une meilleure qualité. Donc la fluoration est un moyen de prévention de la carie dentaire. J'affirme que notre population aura des besoins dentaires inutilement élevés aussi longtemps que la fluoration de l'eau ne sera pas incorporée à tous les réseaux de distribution d'eau de consommation."

Voici l'état de la fluoration après 26½ ans de succès dans l'utilisation de cette mesure de santé publique au Canada.

<u>% de la population totale</u>			<u>% de fluoration possible</u>
<u>100%</u>	21.7 millions	= population totale au Canada	-
22%	4.7 millions	ne sont pas desservies par un système de distribution d'eau de consommation	-
<u>78%</u>	17.0 millions	sont desservies par un système de distribution	100%
35%	7.7 millions	sont desservies par la fluoration	45%
43%	9.3 millions	pourraient avoir la fluoration mais ne l'ont pas	55%

Section de la fluoration
Bureau de renseignements au public
Association dentaire canadienne

TABLE 1STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADAas of December 31, 1971

	<u>Water systems</u>	<u>Communities supplied</u>	<u>Population served</u>
Controlled fluoridation	363	464	7,461,263
Naturally occurring fluoridation	<u>204</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>207,280</u>
Total with fluoridation	567	633	7,668,543 (X)

(X) This represents 35.4% of the total population of Canada
(SC June 1, 1971) and 45.1% of those on piped drinking water.

Some noteworthy centres using controlled fluoridation (drinking
water supplies with the fluoride content adjusted to the optimum
level for protection against tooth decay):

Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Ottawa, Ont.;
Hamilton, Ont.; Mississauga, Ont.; London, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.;
Laval, Que.; Halifax, N.S.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Moncton, N.B.;
Prince George, B.C.; Corner Brook, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.;
Whitehorse, Yukon, and Yellowknife, N.W.T.

A PUBLIC SERVICE from the

Fluoridation Section
Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association

TABLE 2

COMBINED FLUORIDATION STATEMENT

SHOWING THE STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRING

as of December 31, 1971

(A) Prov. or Ter'y.	(B) Population SC Census June 1/71	(C) Population on Piped Drinking Water		(D) Fluoride- adjusted Systems	(E) Com's & Pop'n with Controlled Fluoridation		(F) Com's & Pop'n with Natural Fluoridation		(J) Total Communities and Population with Fluoridation	(K) Expressed as % of	(L) Expressed as % of	(N) Rank as % of Possible Coverage
		Total	%		Com.	Pop.	Com.	Pop.				
Nfld.	524,000	265,000	50.6	2	2	37,108	1	2,114	3	39,222	7.5	11th
P.E.I.	111,000	33,000	29.7	2	2	20,843	0	0	2	20,843	18.8	5th
N.S.	770,000	432,000	56.1	19	20	282,743	0	0	20	282,743	36.7	4th
N.B.	632,000	339,000	53.6	3	9	75,387	2	4,076	11	79,463	12.6	9th
Que.	6,030,000	5,103,000	84.6	47	95	744,635	31	35,181	126	779,816	12.9	10th
Ont.	7,815,000	6,486,000	83.0	72	110	4,544,720	89	124,500	199	4,669,220	59.7	3rd
Man.	988,000	732,000	74.1	34	34	640,363	3	4,484	37	644,847	65.3	1st
Sask.	928,000	585,000	63.0	120	120	325,428	8	2,293	128	327,721	35.3	7th
Alta.	1,634,000	1,230,000	75.2	31	37	572,195	35	34,632	72	606,827	37.1	8th
B.C.	2,196,000	1,757,000	80.0	23	25	195,689	0	0	25	195,689	8.9	12th
Yukon	17,000	12,000	70.6	3	3	7,500	0	0	3	7,500	44.1	6th
NWT	36,000	19,000	52.8	7	7	14,652	0	0	7	14,652	40.7	2nd
CANADA	21,681,000	16,993,000 78.4% of (B)		363	464	7,461,263 34.4% of (B) 43.9% of (C)	169	207,280 1.0% of (B) 1.2% of (C)	633	7,668,543 35.4% of (B) 45.1% of (C)		

TABLE 3

FLUORIDATION IN CANADABOTH CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRINGshown by provinces - as of December 31, 1971

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Fluoridated water systems</u>	<u>Communities supplied</u>	<u>Population served</u>	<u>Expressed as % of population on piped drinking water</u>
Newfoundland	3	3	39,222	14.8
Prince Edward Island	2	2	20,843	63.2
Nova Scotia	19	20	282,743	65.4
New Brunswick	5	11	79,463	23.4
Quebec	78	126	779,816	15.3
Ontario	196	199	4,669,220	72.0
Manitoba	37	37	644,847	88.1
Saskatchewan	128	128	327,721	56.0
Alberta	66	72	606,827	49.3
British Columbia	23	25	195,589	11.1
Yukon Territory	3	3	7,500	62.5
Northwest Territories	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14,652</u>	77.1
CANADA	567	633	7,668,543 (X)	

(X) This represents 35.4% of the total population of Canada (SC June 1/71) and 45.1% of those on piped drinking water.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF WATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA
WITH CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION AND THOSE WITH
FLUORIDE NATURALLY OCCURRING
as of December 31, 1971

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Fluoride Adjusted</u>	<u>Naturally Occurring</u>	<u>Total having Fluoridation</u>
Newfoundland	2	1	3
Prince Edward Island	2	0	2
Nova Scotia	19	0	19
New Brunswick	3	2	5
Quebec	47	31	78
Ontario	72	124	196
Manitoba	34	3	37
Saskatchewan	120	8	128
Alberta	31	35	66
British Columbia	23	0	23
Yukon Territory	3	0	3
Northwest Territories	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
CANADA	363 (X)	204 (Z)	567

(X) Fluoride content adjusted to the optimum for the area concerned, as determined by health and engineering authorities (usually 1.2 mg/l)

(Z) For statistical purposes, only those water systems with a natural fluoride content yielding at least 0.7 parts per million are listed.

TABLE 5

WATER SYSTEMS FLUORIDE-ADJUSTED DURING 1971 IN CANADA

AND LOCAL AUTHORIZING AUTHORITY

Prov. or Ter'y.	Decisions to fluoridate made			Total 1971	Total 1971	Net 1971 additions
	by local	by other	result of	additions	subtractions	or (subtractions)
	council	authority	plebiscite			
Nfld.						
P.E.I.						
N.S.	1	1		2		2
N.B.					2	(2)
Que.	2	4		6	3	3
Ont.	2	2	6	10	3	7
Man.	2			2		2
Sask.	3	1		4	1	3
Alta.						
B.C.		1		1		1
Yukon					1	(1)
N.W.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	9	6	25	10 (X)	15

(X) Summary of subtractions

5 suspensions: Edmundston, N.B.; Debden, Sask; Beauport, Ste-Anne de Bellevue & St-Lambert, Quebec.

1 reporting error corrected: Faro, Yukon.

1 CFS closed: Coverdale, N.B.

3 water systems now supplied with fluoridated water by a larger system:
Brampton, Port Credit & Streetsville, Ontario.

TABLE 6

IS YOUR CITY ON THIS LIST ?

Here are the larger fluoride-enriched water systems in Canada (serving 25,000 or more people) reported to December 31, 1971, with fluoride content adjusted to the optimal level for protection of teeth, in accordance with advice of health and engineering authorities.

<u>Principal municipality supplied by each system</u>	<u>Population served by the system</u>
1. Toronto, Ontario (Metropolitan Toronto water system)	2,100,000
2. Winnipeg, Manitoba	534,685
3. Edmonton, Alberta (water area)	457,859
4. Ottawa, Ontario (water area)(Ottawa-Carleton Regional system)	424,300
5. Hamilton, Ontario (water area)	350,000
6. Mississauga, Ontario (water area)(South Peel water system)	229,779 (X)
7. London, Ontario	219,921
8. Windsor, Ontario (water area) (2 systems)	219,346
9. Laval, Québec (3 systems)	210,000
10. Halifax, Nova Scotia (2 systems)	131,300
11. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	115,892
12. Oshawa, Ontario (water area)	92,500
13. Sudbury, Ontario	84,100
14. Burlington, Ontario	82,000
15. Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	70,000
16. Brantford, Ontario (water area)	69,692
17. Sarnia, Ontario	66,800
18. Trois Rivières, Québec	65,000
19. Moncton, New Brunswick	60,000
20. Pointe-Claire, Québec (water area)	58,850
21. Oakville, Ontario	58,000
22. Pierrefonds, Québec (water area)	54,600
23. Welland, Ontario	46,000
24. Cornwall, Ontario	45,000
25. North Bay, Ontario	40,000
26. Waterloo, Ontario	36,578
27. Châteauguay, Québec	34,700
28. Belleville, Ontario	34,611
29. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	33,417
30. Prince George, British Columbia	33,000
31. Sydney, Nova Scotia	32,300
32. Sept-Iles, Québec	32,000
33. Brandon, Manitoba	30,832
34. Corner Brook, Newfoundland	30,000
34. Noranda, Québec	30,000
36. Sorel, Québec	28,018
37. St. Thomas, Ontario	27,597
38. Joliette, Québec	27,200
39. Red Deer, Alberta	26,907
40. Kamloops, British Columbia	26,500
41. Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	26,269

(X) This includes 44,000 in Brampton and 25,000 in Chinguacousy
(For complete lists, please refer to Tables 7 - 17)

TABLE 7

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION2 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 2 communities.

<u>2 fluoridated water systems and their 2 core communities</u>	<u>No other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Corner Brook	-	30,000	Dec. 1970
Gander	-	7,108	Mar. 18/63
	Population served	<u>37,108</u>	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

1 water system supplying 1 community
St. Lawrence and a population of 2,114

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

3 water systems supplying 3 communities
and a population of 39,222 (X)

(X) This is 7.5% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 14.8% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Director of Dental Services, Department of Health
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
- 2) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 8

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDas of December 31, 1971CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION2 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 2 communities.

<u>2 fluoridated water systems and their 2 core communities</u>	<u>No other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Charlottetown	-	18,900	April 23/68
Summerside, CFB	-	1,943	March 25/68
	Population served	<u>20,843</u>	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

2 water systems supplying 2 communities
and a population of 20,843 (X)

(X) This is 18.8% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 63.2% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Director, Division of Dental Public Health
Prince Edward Island Department of Health
- 2) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 9

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION19 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 20 communities.

<u>19 fluoridated water systems and their 18 core communities</u>	<u>2 other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Antigonish	-	5,000	Aug. 2/63
Cornwallis, CFB	-	732	Feb. 17/69
Dartmouth	Shearwater	70,000	July 3/56
Debert, CFB	-	200	Feb. 1/71
Greenwood, CFB	-	3,794	Aug. 8/68
Halifax (also separate Spryfield system, Jan. 1/66)	-	131,300	June 11/56
Kentville	-	6,500	Feb. 16/56
Liverpool	-	3,500	Jan. 15/67
Lunenburg	-	3,100	June 1967
Middleton	-	1,900	Nov. 1970
Mill Cove CFS	-	300	Oct. 15/69
Newport Corner, CFS	-	50	July 1/69
New Waterford	Scotchtown	12,000	May 1967
Port Hawkesbury	-	3,500	March 1971
Sydney	-	32,300	Jan. 1/68
Sydney, CFS	-	217	Nov. 15/68
Windsor	-	4,000	May 1963
Wolfville	-	<u>4,350</u>	May 1969
Population served		282,743	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

19 water systems supplying 20 communities
and a population of 282,743 (X)

(X) This is 36.7% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 65.4% of the total on piped drinking water

Sources:

- 1) Director, Division of Dental Health, Nova Scotia Department of Public Health
- 2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 10

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION3 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 9 communities.

<u>3 fluoridated water systems and their 3 core communities</u>	<u>6 other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Chatham, CFB	-	1,887	April 12/68
Gagetown, CFB (7,700)	Oromocto (5,800)	13,500	April 15/68
Moncton (48,000)	Dieppe		
	Riverview Heights		
	Gunningsville		
	Bridgedale		
	Misc. areas	60,000	April 19/70
	Population served	<u>75,387</u>	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

2 water systems supplying 2 communities

Barker's Point (1875)		
Shediac (2201)		
and a population of	4,076	

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

5 water systems supplying 11 communities	
and a population of	<u>79,463 (X)</u>

(X) This is 12.6% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 23.4% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Deputy Minister, New Brunswick Department of Health
- 2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 11

FLUORATION DE L'EAU AU QUÉBEC

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN QUEBEC

au 31 décembre, 1971

as of December 31, 1971

FLUORATION CONTRÔLÉE/CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION

45 mun. ayant/ core communities 47 systèmes fluorés/ fluoridated systems (*)	50 autres mun. desservies/other communities served	Population desservie/ Population served	Date de mise en marche/ Date of fluoridation
Acton Vale	-	4,600	nov. 1960
Bagotville, BFC/CFB	-	2,369	oct. 1970
Beauharnois	Maple Grove	9,325	nov. 1967
Bécancour	Ste-Angèle		
	St-Grégoire	2,500	août 1971
Berthierville	Ste-Geneviève de B.	4,700	jan. 1960
Brownsburg	Roussillon	4,150	oct. 1968
Châteauguay	Châteauguay-Centre	34,700	fév. 1970
Chibougamau, SFC/CFS	-	399	mars 1969
Contrecoeur,	-	2,850	mai 1968
Crabtree	Sacré-Coeur	1,900	déc. 1967
Danville	Shipton	2,980	avril 1967
(Derby Line, Vt.)	Rock Island		
	Stanstead Plain	2,600	juil. 1958
Dorval	Aéroport	21,000	avril 1957
Farnham	-	6,500	fév. 1968
Ile Perrot	N.-Dame de l'Ile Perrot		
	Pincourt		
	Terrasse Vaudreuil	14,200	sep. 1963
Joliette	N.-Dame des Prairies		
	St-Charles Borromée		
	St-Paul de Joliette	27,200	juil. 1957
Kenogami	Jonquière (partie)	12,500	mai 1969
Lachute	St-Jérusalem	14,500	avril 1966
Lac St-Denis, SFC/CFS	-	242	nov. 1968
L'Assomption	L'Assomption paroisse		
	St-Sulpice	8,100	juin 1966
Laval	-	210,000	
-usine de Chomedey	-		juin 1958
-usine de Pont-Viau	-		juil. 1958
-usine de Ste-Rose	-		sep. 1962
Lavaltrie	-	1,236	juin 1968
Louiseville	St-Antoine de Riv. du Loup		
	Yamachiche	9,800	avr. 1969
Maskinongé	St-Joseph	2,080	nov. 1968
Moisie, SFC/CFS	-	312	fév. 1969
Mont Apica, SFC/CFS	-	417	jan. 1969
Mont-Joli	St-Jean-Baptiste (partie)		
	St-Joseph de Lepage (partie)	7,800	jan. 1968
Montmagny	-	6,500	nov. 1966
Montréal BFC/CFB	-	900	mars 1969
Nicolet	St-Jean-Baptiste de N.	5,700	mars 1970

suite/cont'd

Noranda	Rouyn	30,000	mai 1971
Pierrefonds	Roxboro		
	Dollard des Ormeaux (part)		
	Ste-Geneviève		
Pointe-Claire	St-Raphael de l'Ile Bizard	54,600	fév. 1964
	Beaconsfield		
	Baie d'Urfé		
	Kirkland		
	(Dollard des O., partie)		
Rosemère	Ste-Anne de Bellevue (part)	58,850	fév. 1955
	Lorraine		
	Bois-des-Filion (partie)	9,700	nov. 1963
Ste-Adèle paroisse	-	2,000	avril 1969
St-Jean, BFC/CFB	-	980	avril 1970
St-Jean, CMR/RMC	-	625	avril 1970
St-Joseph de St-Hyacinthe	Ste-Rosalie (Bagot)		
	St-H.-le Confesseur	6,700	avril 1961
St-Eustache	St-E. paroisse	2,500	mars 1969
Senneterre SFC/CFS	-	564	fév. 1971
Sept-Iles	-	32,000	avril 1966
Schefferville	-	4,300	fév. 1970
Sorel	Ste-Anne de Sorel		
	St-Pierre de Sorel		
	St-Robert de Sorel		
	Yamaska		
	Yamaska est		
Terrebonne	St-Michael de Y.	28,018	nov. 1965
	Mascouche		
	Lachenaie		
	St-Gérard Magella	14,738	mars 1970
Trois-Rivières	-	65,000	sep. 1962
Valcartier BFC/CFB	-	12,000	mai 1971

Totale/Total

47 systèmes de fluoration/fluoridated water systems (*)
 qui desservent/which serve
 95 municipalités/communities
 et une population de/and a population of 744,635

FLUORATION NATURELLE/NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATIONTotale/Total

31 systèmes/systems
 31 municipalités/communities
 Population desservie/Population served 35,181

FLUORATION TOTALE/TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION
(contrôlée et naturelle)/ (controlled and natural)

78 systèmes/systems (*)
126 municipalités/communities
Population desservie/Population served 779,816 (X)

(*) Plus un système dans les Etats Unis/Plus one system in the USA

(X) = 12.9% de la population provinciale/of the provincial population
(SC le 1 juin 1971) (SC June 1, 1971)
= 15.3% de la population desservie par aqueduc/of population on piped
drinking water

Sources:

- 1) Le Directeur, Service de Santé Dentaire,
Ministère des Affaires sociales, Québec.
- 2) Le Directeur général des Services dentaires, FAC, Ottawa/
DGDS, Canadian Armed Forces, Ottawa.

TABLE 12

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ONTARIO

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION72 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 110 communities

<u>72 fluoridated water systems and their 70 core communities</u>	<u>38 other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Ajax	-	12,509	Mar. 1/71
Arnprior	-	5,800	June 28/71
Atikokan	-	6,133	May 27/63
Balmertown (townsite)	-	1,000	Mar. 31/70
Belleville	-	34,611	Nov. 20/65
Blind River	-	3,490	Jan. 9/66
Borden, CFB	13X Detachment	7,992	Aug. 4/69
Brantford	part Brantford Tp.	69,692	June 20/45
Brockville	-	19,600	Feb. 18/56
Burlington	-	82,000	Oct. 20/61
Carleton Place	-	4,945	Dec. 13/66
Cornwall	-	45,000	Jan. 23/62
Deep River	-	5,112	Dec. 9/52
Dryden	-	6,849	Dec. 17/62
Ear Falls	-	1,350	June 8/67
Elliot Lake	-	8,796	Nov. 20/70
Espanola	-	5,624	Nov. 25/66
Falconbridge, CFS	-	354	Mar. 29/68
Fort Erie (Lakeshore Rd. Stn.)	-	10,000	Jan. 18/52
Fort Frances	-	9,165	Mar. 7/66
Foymount, CFS	-	406	Feb. 1/69
Georgina (Sutton area)	-	1,700	Dec. 16/66
Goderich	-	7,000	Nov. 10/69
Hamilton	Dundas, Stoney Creek, part Saltfleet Tp.	350,000	Oct. 23/67
Hawkesbury	-	8,700	Feb. 17/71
Iroquois Falls	-	7,000	Oct. 22/71
Kenora (#1 system)	-	10,750	Oct. 15/69
(S) Kenora (#2 system, May-Sept. only)	-	500	Dec. 10/69
Kirkland Lake (main system)	-	13,600	Jan. 8/62
(S) (Swastika System)	-	600	Jan. 8/62
London	-	219,921	Sept. 1/67
Lowther, CFS	-	140	Aug. 25/69
South Peel Water System	-	229,779	
Mississauga (145,000)			June 16/61
	Brampton (44,000)		June 13/68
	Port Credit (9,025)		Oct. 16/61
	Streetsville (6,754)		Apr. 20/62
	Chinguacousy (25,000)		Aug. 1/70
Moosonee	-	1,300	Feb. 3/71
Moosonee, CFS	-	396	Sept. 15/68

TABLE 12 cont'd

-2-

North Bay	-	40,000	May 1/62
North Bay, CFB	-	823	June 15/69
Oakville	-	58,000	Apr. 22/63
Oshawa	-	92,500	Feb. 26/53
<u>Ottawa - Carleton</u>	Vanier, Rockcliffe		
<u>Regional Water System</u>	Park, parts Nepean,		Nov. 15/65
City of Ottawa	Gloucester, Cumberland, Goulbourne & March Tps.	424,300	
Owen Sound	part Sydenham Tp.	18,600	Dec. 1/69
Parry Sound	part McDougall Tp.	6,021	June 1/62
Perth	-	5,900	Apr. 1/62
Petawawa, CFB	-	5,992	July 1/69
Petrolia	Watford, Wyoming & parts Plympton & Sarnia Tps.	10,000	Oct. 1/69
Pickering Tp.	-	19,084	June 1/71
Picton	part Hallowell Tp.	5,576	Oct. 5/64
Pinard (Abitibi Canyon)	-	475	July 9/64
Port Stanley	-	1,602	Oct. 19/70
Prescott	-	5,300	Dec. 11/63
Purdum Tp. (Cameron Falls)	-	275	Jan. 25/66
Ramore, CFS	-	130	Oct. 1/68
Red Rock	-	1,859	Dec. 1/65
Renfrew	-	9,245	Mar. 1/62
St. Thomas	parts Southwold & Yarmouth Tps.	27,597	May 1/65
Sarnia	Point Edward & parts Moore & Sarnia Tps.	66,800	July 6/71
Sioux Lookout	-	2,750	Dec. 2/63
Smiths Falls	-	9,925	Sept. 7/67
Smooth Rock Falls	-	2,200	Mar. 9/70
Sudbury	-	84,100	Aug. 20/52
Tisdale Tp. (Schumacher System)	-		Oct. 3/55
(S) (South Porcupine System)	-	8,100	Oct. 3/55
Thorold (main plant)	-	10,500	Feb. 12/52
<u>Toronto, Metropolitan</u>	-		
<u>Water System</u>	-		Sept. 4/63
City of Toronto	Boroughs of North York, Scarborough, Etobicoke, York & East York	2,100,000	
Trenton, CFB	-	2,447	May 30/69
Uplands, CFB	-	2,681	Dec. 15/67
Wallaceburg	part Chatham Tp.	12,000	Aug. 8/62
Waterloo	-	36,578	June 6/67
Welland	-	46,000	Aug. 6/63
Whitby	-	16,200	Dec. 14/62
<u>Windsor System</u>			Sept. 11/62
most of Windsor	Sandwich W. Tp.	186,997	
(S) <u>Windsor - Tecumseh</u>			
<u>joint system</u>	Tecumseh		June 29/69
the rest of Windsor	St. Clair Beach, part Sandwich S. Tp.	32,349	
Population served		4,544,720	

Fwd.

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

124 water systems supplying 89 communities and a population of	124,500
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TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

196 water systems supplying 199 communities and a population of	<u>4,669,220</u> (X)
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(X) This is 59.7% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 72.0% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Supervisor of Water Works, Ontario Ministry of the Environment
- 2) Senior Consultant, Public Health Dentistry, Ontario Ministry of Health
- 3) Director General of Dental Service, Canadian Armed Forces
- 4) Local officials concerned.

Compiled as a PUBLIC SERVICE by the Fluoridation Section,
Bureau of Public Information, Canadian Dental Association.

TABLE 13

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN MANITOBA

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION34 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 34 communities.

<u>34 fluoridated water systems and their 34 core communities</u>	<u>No other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Altona	-	2,123	Nov. 4/66
Baldur	-	479	Nov. 15/67
Beausejour, CFS	-	32	May 28/68
Boissevain	-	1,511	Jan. 11/57
Brandon	-	30,832	Mar. 8/55
Carman	-	2,010	Nov. 3/65
Dauphin	-	8,860	May 1958
Deloraine	-	957	Sept. 24/68
Gimli	-	1,986	Dec. 23/63
Gretna	-	521	Nov. 4/66
Gypsumville, CFS	-	319	Aug. 28/69
Hamiota	-	822	Aug. 17/70
Hartney	-	577	Dec. 16/64
Killarney	-	2,056	Oct. 25/60
MacGregor	-	753	Apr. 22/69
Manitou	-	881	May 15/65
McCreary	-	541	Nov. 18/69
Minnedosa	-	2,629	July 7/60
Morden	-	3,276	Oct. 1/69
Morris	-	1,409	July 3/68
Neepawa	-	3,216	July 10/63
Pinawa	-	1,339	Jan. 14/64
Pilot Mound	-	765	Dec. 21/70
Portage la Prairie	-	12,722	Jan. 13/58
Reston	-	556	Nov. 26/68
Roblin	-	1,754	June 1/70
Russell	-	1,515	Mar. 1/67
Shilo, CFB	-	2,611	June 1/69
Souris	-	1,673	Nov. 5/63
Steinbach	-	5,161	May 1960
The Pas	-	6,072	July 23/64
Winkler	-	2,942	June 24/64
Virden	-	2,778	April 8/71
Winnipeg	-	534,685	Dec. 18/56
Population served		640,363	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

3 water systems supplying 3 communities and a population of	4,484
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TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

37 water systems supplying 37 communities and a population of	<u>644,847</u> (X)
--	--------------------

(X) This is 65.3% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 88.1% of the total on piped drinking water

Sources:

- 1) Director of Dental Health Services
Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development
- 2) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 14

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION120 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 120 communities.

<u>120 fluoridated water systems and their 120 core communities</u>	<u>No other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Alameda	-	328	1969
Alsask, CFB	-	450	1969
Alvena	-	208	1966
Arborsfield	-	494	1966
Arcola	-	650	1971
Assiniboia	-	2,872	1953
Balcarres	-	751	1969
Balgonie	-	446	1968
Battleford	-	1,766	1970
Bienfait	-	908	1967
Birch Hills	-	663	1962
Big River	-	898	1967
Blaine Lake	-	650	1961
Borden	-	205	1968
Cabri	-	773	1961
Canora	-	2,734	1961
Canwood	-	342	1965
Carnduff	-	1,194	1967
Ceylon	-	332	1968
Choiceland	-	508	1964
Colonsay	-	348	1964
Coronach	-	474	1965
Craik	-	556	1963
Creighton	-	1,710	1964
Cudworth	-	775	1964
Dana, CFS	-	315	1968
Davidson	-	1,066	1961
Delisle	-	665	1964
Dinsmore	-	510	1966
Dodsland	-	388	1965
Domremy	-	235	1965
Dundurn	-	373	1964
Duck Lake	-	704	1967
Estevan	-	9,062	1961
Eston	-	1,548	1957
Foam Lake	-	1,165	1962
Fox Valley	-	506	1969
Frobisher	-	268	1967
Glaslyn	-	349	1967
Gravelbourg	-	1,626	1968
Grenfell	-	1,369	1971
Gull Lake	-	1,235	1964

TABLE 14 cont'd

-2-

Hague	-	439	1966
Hodgeville	-	413	1970
Hoey	-	105	1968
Humboldt	-	3,979	1963
Invermay	-	444	1964
Kamsack	-	2,982	1959
Kelvington	-	980	1965
Kenaston	-	466	1963
Kerrobert	-	1,237	1962
Kindersley	-	3,534	1959
Lafleche	-	742	1968
Lampman	-	763	1968
Lancer	-	254	1965
Langenburg	-	1,269	1962
Langham	-	433	1962
Lanigan	-	911	1963
La Ronge	-	933	1971
Lashburn	-	500	1963
Leader	-	1,236	1961
Leask	-	497	1962
Liberty	-	164	1970
Lipton	-	453	1968
Loon Lake	-	368	1969
Luseland	-	826	1961
Marcelin	-	305	1966
Maryfield	-	459	1964
Melfort	-	4,386	1962
Melville	-	5,690	1960
Midale	-	762	1969
Middle Lake	-	252	1967
Montmartre	-	566	1960
Moose Jaw	-	33,417	1952
Moosomin	-	2,141	1963
Mossbank	-	596	1966
Naicam	-	784	1961
Neilburg	-	327	1966
North Battleford	-	12,262	1968
Outlook	-	1,499	1965
Oxbow	-	1,569	1967
Paynton	-	219	1967
Pennant	-	289	1964
Perdue	-	455	1965
Plenty	-	250	1962
Porcupine Plain	-	858	1964
Preeceville	-	1,202	1961
Prince Albert	-	26,269	1960
Quill Lake	-	578	1963
Radisson	-	489	1964
Redvers	-	795	1968
Rosetown	-	2,658	1964
Rosevalley	-	618	1964

TABLE 14 cont'd

-3-

Rosthern	-	1,414	1960
Rouleau	-	419	1962
Saskatoon	-	115,892	1955
Sceptre	-	257	1964
Sheho	-	345	1968
Shellbrook	-	1,088	1965
Spalding	-	399	1967
Spiritwood	-	622	1963
Star City	-	634	1961
St. Louis	-	398	1963
Sturgis	-	705	1962
Swift Current	-	14,485	1954
Tisdale	-	2,914	1960
Tramping Lake	-	288	1966
Uranium City	-	2,200	1963
Veregin	-	231	1967
Viscount	-	346	1964
Wadena	-	1,404	1961
Wakaw	-	1,032	1962
Watson	-	929	1961
Wawota	-	452	1963
Weyburn	-	9,000	1955
Whitewood	-	1,069	1962
Wiseton	-	197	1967
Wynyard	-	1,956	1956
Yorkton, CFS	-	315	1968
Young	-	395	1965
Population served		325,428	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

8 water systems supplying 8 communities
and a population of 2,293

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

128 water systems supplying 128 communities
and a population of 327,721 (X)

(X) This is 35.3% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 56.0% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Director, Dental Health Division, Saskatchewan Department of Public Health
- 2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 15

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ALBERTA

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION31 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 37 communities.

<u>31 fluoridated water systems and their 31 core communities</u>	<u>6 other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
Athabasca	-	1,829	1962
Barrhead	-	2,718	1964
Bonnyville	-	2,529	1961
Bow Island	-	1,165	1968
Coaldale	-	2,739	1963
Cold Lake (Medley)	-	1,242	1969
Cold Lake - C.F.B.	-	4,389	1970
Devon	-	1,446	1959
Drumheller	-	5,240	1967
Edmonton	Redwater (1964); Sherwood Park (1967); Leduc, Beaumont, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan (1962)	457,859	1967
Fairview	-	2,093	1958
Fort McMurray	-	6,681	1969
Grande Prairie	-	12,054	1959
Hanna	-	2,539	1968
Hays	-	100	1969
Hinton	-	4,690	1969
Innisfail	-	2,436	1960
Kinuso	-	376	1964
Mayerthorpe	-	1,042	1964
Milk River	-	861	1964
Peace River	-	5,384	1963
Picture Butte	-	1,062	1966
Pincher Creek	-	3,337	1968
Red Deer	-	26,907	1958
St. Paul	-	4,241	1968
Suffield-Ralston	-	2,000	1968
Taber	-	4,694	1970
Vegreville	-	3,776	1968
Wainwright - C.F.B. Camp	-	336	1968
Westlock	-	3,316	1968
Whitecourt	-	3,114	1965
Population served		572,195	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

35 water systems supplying 35 communities and a population of	34,632
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TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

66 water systems supplying 72 communities and a population of	<u>606,827</u> (X)
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(X) This is 37.1% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 49.3% of the total on piped drinking water

Sources:

- 1) Director, Dental Health Services
Alberta Department of Health and Social Development
- 2) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 16

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION23 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 25 communities.

23 fluoridated water systems and their 23 core communities	2 other communities substantially supplied by these systems	Population served by the systems	Date fluoridation commenced
Aldergrove, C.F.S.	-	175	1969
Baldy Hughes, C.F.S.	-	221	1968
Burns Lake	-	1,600	1960
Campbell River	-	12,000	1960
Chilliwack, C.F.B.	-	1,362	1969
Comox, C.F.B.	-	1,411	1968
Courtenay	Comox	11,200	1970
Cranbrook	-	12,000	1968
Fort St. John	-	10,000	1963
Golden	-	2,000	1966
Gold River	-	1,900	1969
Holberg, C.F.S.	-	632	1968
Kamloops (including North Kamloops, 1966)	-	26,500	1963
Kamloops, C.F.S.	-	61	1968
Kelowna	-	20,000	1956
Kimberley (including Marysville, 1968)	-	7,727	1969
Kitimat	-	12,500	1958
Prince George	Ft. St. George	33,000	1955
Prince Rupert	-	16,300	1957
Smithers	-	4,000	1955
Squamish	-	5,100	1968
Terrace	-	7,500	1968
Williams Lake	-	8,500	1965
Population served		<u>195,689</u>	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

23 water systems supplying 25 communities
and a population of 195,689 (X)

(X) This is 8.9% of the total population (SC June 1, 1971)
and 11.1% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Director, Division of Preventive Dentistry, British Columbia Health Services
- 2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 17

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN THE NORTH

as of December 31, 1971

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION10 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 10 communities.

<u>10 fluoridated water systems and their 10 core communities</u>	<u>No other communities substantially supplied by these systems</u>	<u>Population served by the systems</u>	<u>Date fluoridation commenced</u>
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YUKON TERRITORY - 3

Mayo	-	300	Oct. 1966
Porter Creek	-	1,200	1969
Whitehorse	-	6,000	Apr. 1961
Total for the Yukon		<u>7,500</u>	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - 7

Fort McPherson	-	679	1964
Fort Simpson	-	747	Jan. 1966
Fort Smith	-	2,372	Mar. 1967
Frobisher Bay	-	2,014	May 1964
Inuvik	-	2,672	Sept. 1962
Norman Wells	-	301	1969
Yellowknife	-	5,867	Aug. 1959
Total for the N.W.T.		<u>14,652</u>	
Total for the North		22,152	

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

10 water systems supplying 10 communities and a population of	<u>22,152</u> (X)
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(X) This is 41.8% of the total population of the Yukon and the N.W.T.
(SC June 1, 1971) and 71.5% of the total on piped drinking water.

Sources:

- 1) Director, Department of Local Government, Government of the Northwest Territories.
- 2) Advisor, Department of Local Government, Government of the Yukon Territory.
- 3) Director of Highways and Public Works, Government of the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 18

HOW DOES YOUR PROVINCE STAND ?

Use of fluoridated water in Canadian
provinces and territories as of
December 31, 1971, expressed:

<u>-as percent of total population</u>		<u>-as percent of possible coverage</u> (total on piped drinking water)	
1. Manitoba	65.3	1. Manitoba	88.1
2. Ontario	59.7	2. Northwest Territories	77.1
3. Yukon Territory	44.1	3. Ontario	72.0
4. Northwest Territories	40.7	4. Nova Scotia	65.4
5. Alberta	37.1	5. Prince Edward Island	63.2
6. Nova Scotia	36.7	6. Yukon Territory	62.5
		7. Saskatchewan	56.0
		8. Alberta	49.3
CANADA	35.4	CANADA	45.1
7. Saskatchewan	35.3		
8. Prince Edward Island	18.8	9. New Brunswick	23.4
9. Quebec	12.9	10. Quebec	15.3
10. New Brunswick	12.6	11. Newfoundland	14.8
11. British Columbia	8.9	12. British Columbia	11.1
12. Newfoundland	7.5		

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Canadian Dental Association

